REMARKS

Claims 66-90 are pending. The Applicant has cancelled claims 1-15, 17-36, and 58-65 and added claims 66-98.

The Examiner rejected the claims according to the following table:

Claims	Section	References
1-4, 6-11, 14, 15, 17-20, 33, 34	102(e) ¹	Barrus (6,693,652), Trueblood (6,031,530)
5	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Official Notice
12, 13	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Barker (5,129,052)
21, 28-30, 62	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Angiulo (2002/0135621)
22-27	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Sasaki (2002/0161837)
31, 32, 36	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Infogate reference
35	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Brown (6,259,461)
58-61	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood
63	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Angiulo, Sasaki
64, 65	103(a)	Barrus, Trueblood, Angiulo, Sasaki, Notification article

Although Applicant respectfully disagrees, Applicant has canceled the claims that were the subject of these rejections and added claims 66-98 to clarify the subject matter of the invention. In the following, Applicant discusses the primary references relied upon by the Examiner.

Barrus describes the creation of thumbnail images that are links to multimedia objects. For example, a thumbnail of a video file can be placed in an email, and clicked on to launch the video file. The thumbnail in Barrus is always a simple one picture representation of the file the thumbnail represents. For example, a video file would be represented by a reduced-size snapshot of one frame of the video. The behavior when the thumbnail is clicked is always to launch the underlying file and is not customizable. The thumbnail may automatically update if the underlying file changes, but is still a reduced-size snapshot of the file.

Trueblood describes windows that are always visible, and is cited by the Examiner only for this purpose.

¹ Though the Examiner cites section 102(e), two references have been given so Applicant has assumed that section 103(a) was intended.

In contrast, Applicant's technology is a peripheral information display that uses a hierarchy to present-increasingly detailed information. At the highest level, thumbnails present a terse summary of the information that can be clicked on to expand a window containing more detailed information. The content of the thumbnails is controlled by a viewer which is customizable for various types of information and the thumbnails are dynamically updated as the information changes. When the thumbnail is selected another viewer displays a lower level, but still summarized view of the information rather than taking the user to the original source of the information. For example, a viewer could display a red, yellow, or green indicator similar to a stoplight in a thumbnail to indicate how heavy traffic is in the area. This thumbnail could be clicked on to invoke a second viewer to display a map of all of the local freeways colorized to show the amount of traffic on each of them. If the thumbnail were merely a reduced-size image of the freeway map it would be useless since the information would be too small to see. Rather the thumbnail is an intelligent summary in a hierarchical display of information.

Each of Applicant's claims describes specialized viewers used to create a summary display of information. Claims 66 and 91 recite "a sidebar window that can host viewers adhering to a predefined interface and specialized for multiple sources of information of interest." Neither Barrus nor Trueblood teach specialized viewers used to create a summary display of information, either alone or in combination with the other cited references. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Applicant's claims are neither anticipated nor obvious in view of the cited references.

Based on the above amendments and remarks, applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application and its early allowance. If the Examiner has any questions or believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned at (206) 359-8548.

Respectfully submitted,

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